

THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Colonial Coin Collectors Club

*Massachusetts 1787 Cent
Reverse F- Transposed Arrows*



Winter, 1997

Volume 5 Number 4

The C4 Newsletter

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A quarterly publication of

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.

C4 National Officers:

President: Dennis Wierzba

71234.3347 @compuserve.com

Treasurer: Angel Pietri

73562.3131 @compuserve.com

Secretary: John Lorenzo

Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Angel Pietri at the address listed above. Dues are \$20-regular, \$10 for junior members (under 18), \$25-1st class mailing of newsletter, \$400 for Life Membership (or 4 quarterly payments of \$100).



C4 Newsletter Associate Editors:

Angel Pietri, Russell Easterbrooks, Tom Madigan

Articles, letters for publication, and ads should be sent to either Angel Pietri, Russell Easterbrooks

Tom Madigan

or to your Regional Vice President.

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Librarian: Steve Tanenbaum

Compuserve Representatives:

Neil Rothschild 74776,375

C4 Regional Vice Presidents:

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David Palmer

Region 3 (VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, TN, AR, PR)

Stan Stephens

email: ses@wvnxaxa.wvnet.edu

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Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	Copy size
1 page	\$50	\$75	\$125	4-1/2"x 7-1/2"
1/2 page	30	45	75	4-1/2"x 3-3/4"

If you want to include a photo with your ad at an additional \$10. Black and white photo needed, size can be adjusted to fit. Please send check with your ad. We can accept camera ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 13 lines.



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Editor's Notes

Angel Pietri

We are recently past our third convention, which was held at the Radisson Hotel in Boston. I feel that all of you who were able to attend will agree that this was another unqualified success. There was great enthusiasm on the bourse even on Friday, which has been slower in previous years. And the symposia were a great success. The room where it was held (its small size was the only negative for the show) was full to capacity, with very active discussion after the many interesting talks given. Starting with this issue and throughout the year, we will be presenting in this newsletter summaries of much of the information presented at these symposia.

One interesting experience for me during the show was the appearance at the club table of a gentleman who showed us a beautiful gold pocket watch that supposedly belonged to Sylvester Crosby. This gentleman, whose name we never got, also left a \$100 cash donation for C4. Our thanks go to him whomever he was.

Nominations for upcoming election of officers

The term for the present club officers expires at next year's convention. Up for election will be the President, Regional Representatives (VP's), Secretary, and Treasurer. It is time to submit nominations for the election. All of you can nominate members for the three national positions (President, Secretary and Treasurer) as well as for your region's representative. Please send nominations to me by February 15, 1998. I will verify the candidates willingness to serve, and a ballot will then be included with the next issue of the newsletter.

1998 Dues

Being already the end of the year, it is time to mention dues again. Again, in your mailing label you will see a number indicating the year up to which your dues are paid or LM for Life Members. Those of you with a 98 or higher do not need to pay again. For those of you with a 97, you can start sending your checks for 1998 now.

Happy Holidays to all.



Message from the President

By Dennis Wierzba

For those that could attend, Boston provided a wonderful venue for our Third Convention. A special thanks to Jim Skalbe who was C4 show chairman, in addition to being the underwriter of food and beverage for our Thursday night gathering at the hospitality suite.

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On behalf of C4, I would also like to thank Ed Aleo for hosting us as part of the Bay States show. Ed provided three tables for the use of C4 plus an additional \$500 donation to the club. Ed Aleo is a gentleman in the finest sense of the word and it was my pleasure to work with him.

Jim Rosen put together a fine educational program. I would like to thank all the speakers for their time and effort. The M+G auction hammered in excess of \$250,000--a job well done with still another landmark colonial catalog. C4 appreciates those members who volunteered for M+G lot viewing and C4 table sitting. Last, but not least, I would like to thank all the colonial, copper and book dealers that became part of our bourse.

Looking ahead six months, we plan to have available at EAC in Boston the Vermont book by Tony Carlotto. This is a first class work and is a much needed reference.

The C4 Board has committed to return to Boston as part of Bay States, November 20-22, 1998. Another M+G Auction is planned for our Fourth Convention.

Stack's has generously paid for first class postage to all members for this issue of the C4 newsletter. They will extend a FREE one year subscription to their Coin Galleries sales to any C4 member who requests it. I, for one, am looking forward to their January colonial sale.



C4 Items for Sale

C4 Convention Items for Sale

***Silver Second Convention Medals \$10
Copper Second Convention Medals \$3
Hardbound Scott Barnes Catalogs \$50***

Add \$1 postage and handling for Medals and \$3 for catalogues. All will be sent uninsured at buyer's risk. If you want insurance, add an appropriate amount. Please forward your check to Dennis, payable to C4, at the address below.

The Richard Picker Collection Lot Envelopes

As mentioned in the last issue of this newsletter, Stack's has provided C4 with Picker's own customized envelopes from his collection sold in October, 1984. They are available from the club for \$5 each if you can show adequate proof that you own the coin. This \$5 donation is for the club's treasury, thanks to Stack's. All unsold envelopes will be returned to Stack's. If you own any of these coins and would like to own the envelope, contact me at the address below.

Dennis Wierzba



Third Annual C4 Convention Hardbound catalogues:

Hardbound catalogues of this year's Convention sale will be made available but only to those people who order now!! If you want a copy ordered for you, let Dennis know soon.



Awards Presented at the 1997 C4 Convention

Presented to James C. Spilman: In Recognition for Lifetime Achievement in the Field of Colonial Research and as Editor of the Colonial Newsletter.

Presented to Michael J. Hodder in Recognition and Appreciation for Serving C4 as its First President, Treasurer and Editor.

Presented to Angel Pietri in Recognition and Appreciation for Serving C4 as its Second President and Currently as Treasurer, Photo Librarian and Editor.



Letters to the Editor

The Beach-Grunthal Hoard- A Reply to Byron Weston

by Dennis Wierzbza

In the American Journal of Numismatics 7-8, John Kleeberg published the article "Reconstructing the Beach-Grunthal Hoard of Counterfeit Halfpence: The Montclair, NJ (1922) Hoard". I consider the archaeological evidence to be fascinating to the collectors of counterfeit halfpence. The hoard contained 33 halfpence counterfeits with 27 of those identified by Vlack numbers. The hoard also contained 5 NJ coppers and a Rosa Americana. The overwhelming percentage of Machin's Mills products versus standard counterfeits must indicate something about the distribution process (i.e., near the mint). Today if one searches dealer stock, standard counterfeits outnumber Machins 15 or 20 to 1.

To quote John Kleeberg on Vlack 14-84A:

"31. 1975.117.18, 1784, 6.498g. 10:00, Breen 974, Vlack 14-84A
The patination is more brownish than greenish-yellowish, but the coin has enough dirt on it so that I believe it came out of the same hoard. An important piece, its presence in this hoard confirms its American origin, which has been long suspected. Yet another argument for its American circulation and its American origin is its occurrence in old collections. Just as we find numerous 1749 halfpence in old collections, so we also find this piece. In addition to the two pieces in the ANS collection, for example, I came across one in November 1994 in the numismatic collection of the University Libraries of Notre Dame."

Byron Weston correctly points out that Vlack 14-84A has been found in both American and English collections. Eric Newman's postulation that it was produced at North Swansea, Mass is just that, a postulation, NOT a fact. The inclusion of Vlack 14-84A in the

Beach hoard (Mr. Weston chooses to believe it is not part of the hoard) indicates to me that if this is an American product, and it was likely produced near Montclair, NJ (i.e., not North Swansea, Mass). This is new evidence on the origin of the piece. Furthermore, John Kleeberg is correct that finding a number of Vlack 14-84A's in old American collections strongly supports American circulation of this piece.

Vlack 14-84A is a fascinating counterfeit. It is struck on thin, lightweight planchets usually either side of 6 grams. The bust is crude, the 1784 date unique(?) and the reverse is oftentimes (always?) rotated 90 degrees or so. In fact, it resembles a blacksmith token in weight, although better struck (North American origin??). In my opinion, the slim evidence available suggests a non-English origin for the Vlack 14-84A whose mint location is unknown.



The Rhode Island Ship token (medal)

I was very glad to see the articles(letters) that appeared in the fall, 1997 issue of the C4 newsletter. There was the article entitled "Colonial Red Book Type Collecting", by Leo Shane. There was also the letter from Dan Burleson requesting assistance from C4 members in attributing and comparing the lettering on Bungtown coppers, counterfeit tokens, and several Machin Mills pieces. Mr. Burleson goes on to explain that some C4 members are still learning the basics about colonial copper coins.

Too often, collectors of the colonial series get too caught up in die varieties (i.e. Ryder nos., Miller nos., Maris nos.) and condition census about each of them. While different die varieties are important and interesting, they should not be used intentionally or unintentionally to keep colonial collectors an elitist group. We need to encourage new collectors. We do not want to discourage them by making them think colonials are hopelessly complicated. We should

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also emphasize the historical significance of the coins, which is what piqued my interest in colonials in the first place.

I also very much enjoyed John Lorenzo's article on the Rhode Island Ship medal and Andrew Boulton. I truly find the Rhode Island Ship tokens to be one of the most interesting of all colonial coins, perhaps because it's origins are so mysterious. Walter Breen, in his Encyclopedia of US and Colonial Coins, suggests that the Rhode Island Ship tokens are satirical. He also suggests that the word "vlugtende" misspelled for the Dutch word "vluchtende" (fleeing) was scraped off the coin because of fear of possible English reprisals.

In the March, 1987 issue of The Colonial Newsletter, Michael Hodder suggests that the ship token is not satirical at all, but rather proclaimed British anchorage. The ultimate withdrawal of British troops from Newport, Rhode Island was part of the British southern strategy. It was not a defeat for British arms. Mr. Hodder suggests "vlugtende" on the obverse was merely a die sinker's error. If the piece was struck in England to portray a victory for British arms, why was the word "vlugtende" placed on the obverse? Why would an English die sinker put a Dutch word on an English coin, and misspell it at that?

I believe Mr. Hodder (and Mr. Lorenzo) is correct in his assertion that the tokens were not struck in Rhode Island. However, it seems more likely to me that the pieces were struck in the Netherlands by an anti-English faction. I do not find Mr. Hodder's explanation entirely convincing at least on a logical basis.

Perhaps the fact that these tokens are still so mysterious is what fascinates me about them. It is quite possible we will never know all the definitive details behind the minting of these tokens. How fascinating!!

Sincerely,
David Kass

Editor's note: I do not think we can make much out of the use of Dutch in the medal (token). This could have been by an English die sinker trying to appear cosmopolitan and educated, as well as an uneducated Dutch. It is also easy to imagine a misspelling either when using a foreign language, or when using his native tongue.



Native American Alliance: An Early Contributor to the Colonial Economy

by Russell Easterbrooks

Today's colonial collectors enjoy assembling sets of Massachusetts cents and half cents depicting an Indian design. Native American history is a vast subject challenging the researcher to piece together information illustrating the times. Massachusetts and New York were among the earliest states paying tribute to native American friendships, by portraying an Indian on there copper coins of 1787.

As the struggle for dominance in America unfolded, England, France, and Spain were in constant competition for Indian alliance. The Indian custom of giving and receiving gifts, was unfortunately used to influence their alliance. These alliances served as a military advantage and filled the need for Indian guides, messengers, and translators. They also were important economically from the standpoint of the valuable fur trade. During the French and Indian War, the British expenses for Indian gifts was often exceeded by the French. However, during the years 1774-79, enormous British expenses in this regard guaranteed England most of the Indians as allies. The early deception by the "Sons of Liberty", masquerading as Indians at the Boston Tea Party, served to further infuriate the English, who considered Indians well paid allies.

The papers of Sir William Johnson, Edmond Atkin, and Jeffery Amherst, the British directors of Indian affairs in the colonies over the years, are valuable sources of accounts and correspondence. William Johnson's fair and honorable treatment of the Indians was

recognized by his Indian given name, “Warraghiyagey”, meaning rays of the sun enlightening the earth.

Early records indicate that large amounts of English coins were sent by the crown to purchase and, in some cases, manufacture within the colonies gifts for Indian alliance. Considered an important medium of exchange with the Indians, Wampum was often manufactured in the colonies. Made from beads, sometimes called grains, obtained from sea shells, Wampum was laced together with deerskin in strings or belts. Each bead varied in size and value, with large belts 20 beads wide and six feet long not uncommon. William Johnson’s records show an account dated 1755 stating “2 pounds 8 shillings paid out to colonial labors for two six foot belts of Wampum”. England soon took advantage of the difficulties in obtaining large quantities of beads by making and sending “porcelain beads” to the colonies. This was the beginning of the decline in the value of Wampum. Colonial silversmiths were also utilized to manufacture many Indian gifts including silver medals, arm bands and crescent shaped gorgets. These early gorgets may very well have led to the oval designed Indian Peace medals, made by this country as Indian gifts after the Revolution. A letter dated 1761 to William Pitt from Jeffery Amherst stated that one hundred and eighty two silver medals were purchased from colonial silversmiths at a price of 8 shillings each. Other records show that William Johnson paid colonial silversmiths 25 shillings for one gorget, and 12 shillings for a large silver arm band.

Indian gifts purchased by England in the colonies included strouds, duffels, half thicks (all kinds of cloth), vermilion, plain and ruffled shirts, guns, powder, lead kettles, hatchets, knives, flints, awls, ribbons, earrings, thimbles, pipes, tobacco, blankets, looking glasses, rum and beer. Colonial merchants enjoyed profiting at the crown’s expense, as well as accepting English coins that were scarce at the time. Many of William Johnson’s accounts speak of the colonist refusal of bills of credit, only accepting hard money, preferably English coins. Disbursements for colonial sled, horse, wagon, bateau, (flat bottom boats) or sloops punctuated each account. Transporting these Indian gifts to often remote locations further

contributed to the local economy. Food and drink at large Indian conferences also involved British cash outlays to colonist for necessities such as beef, pork, bread, peas, rice, "biscake", and rum. In New York at an Indian conference in 1765, a hogshead of rum cost the Imperial Treasury 19 pounds, 12 shillings.

During the Revolution, England packaged and shipped Indian gifts via ships, often accompanied by a man-of-war to lower insurance costs and discourage pirating. Pirating had been a major problem with shipments from England, further contributing to the use of colonial merchandise as Indian gifts.

The colonial economy clearly benefited by England's cost for maintenance of their Indian alliances. It can be reasonably assumed the French and Spanish contributed large sums of money as well. This is a small and obscure factor when looking at the overall colonial economy, yet an important one.



Attributing 1787 Massachusetts Cents

**As Presented at the 3rd Annual C4 Convention, Boston
November 7, 1997**

by Mike Packard and Tom Rinaldo

The copper cents of Massachusetts are dated either 1787 or 1788. The devices are as follows:

On the obverse is an Indian standing on a mound looking to his right. He holds a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left. The word COMMON is before him and WEALTH behind. A small five pointed star is in the upper left field. The reverse is dominated by an eagle looking to its right. It holds a cluster of arrows in its left talon and an olive branch in its right (except in one instance). On its breast is a lined shield with cent spelled out across the top. A line or lines with the date below are beneath the eagle. The word MASSACHUSETTS extends around the top of the reverse. This word is always followed by a period for the cents of this year.

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Both Mike and Tom think the reverses are generally easier to identify than the obverses, so they tend to attribute the reverses first to limit the obverse possibilities. We begin by identifying the dies used at the Massachusetts mint and then list the counterfeits contemporary to the times. All attributions below are by Ryder number.

Cents of 1787

Obverses

The key to beginning the identification of the obverses of the 1787 cents is the orientation of the star before the face. Think of the star as a man with his feet spread and his arms outstretched. The keys here are whether the right foot or left foot is lower (as you view the coin) and where a line along the tops of the star's "arms" would intersect the Indian's head. After looking at the star to limit the possible varieties, look at the secondary characteristics. These include the number of pleats on the Indian's tunic, the characteristics of the lower ends of the pleats, and characteristics unique to specific varieties. The latter characteristics are designated as *(diagnostic)* for that die.

Obverse 2--The star rests solidly on both feet. The pleat of the Indian's tunic nearest the bow sharply shifts direction toward the belt at its midpoint *(diagnostic)*. It reminds one of a boomerang. There are 7 pleats in the tunic. The pleat nearest the arrow is shorter than the rest. The center pleat fills the gap between the Indian's thighs. The bow rests on the toe of the Indian's moccasin, not on the mound *(diagnostic)*. This obverse is paired with reverse dies A, C, E, F, and G.

Obverse 3--The star is lower on its right side and points to the bridge of the Indian's nose *(diagnostic)*. There are 9 pleats in the tunic. The right-most is thin, ends short of the others and does not touch the belt *(diagnostic)*. A

thorn-like die chip extends from the Indian's right forearm and points toward his right shoulder (*diagnostic*). The bow string is somewhat distant from the bow handle (*diagnostic*). The bow rests on the mound. Most we have seen have a period-like rust pit to the left of the C in COMMON. This die is paired with reverse die G.

Obverse 4--The star is very slightly lower on its right side and points to the mid forehead. There are 9 pleats in the tunic, but this is often hard to tell because the pleats on your right side quickly wear into the belt. The pleat closest to the bow is short, and the one next to it is long (*diagnostic*). The bow rests on the outside of the mound (*diagnostic*). Indian's head is bowed (*diagnostic*). There is no engraver's line for the Indian's right shoulder and front of the neck and its hair does not quite touch its left shoulder, the making the indian's head seem to float above his body (*diagnostic*). This die is paired with reverse dies C, D, and J of 1787 and was used as obverse die 17 in 1788.

Obverse 6--The star is lower on its left side and points over the indian's head. There are 7 pleats in the tunic and the gap between the third and fourth pleats from your left extends the gap between the Indian's legs (*diagnostic*). The tip of the higher barb on the arrow head ends even with the bottom of the closest pleat (*diagnostic*). The bottom of the bow touches the mound. This die is paired with reverse die G and was used for 1788 cents as obverse die 12.

Obverse 8--This die is similar to obverse die 6 at first glance but is different in several easily identifiable ways. As with die 6, the star is lower on its left side and points over the indian's head. The tunic has 7 pleats with the one closest to the arrow being especially thick, giving the Indian a "hippie" look on that side. The bottom of the

bow ends well above the indian's moccasin and the mound (*diagnostic*). The feathered end of the arrow ends under the middle of the E in WEALTH, not under or to the left of the upright as the other die varieties do (*diagnostic*). The end of the collar extends into the field below the Indian's chin (*diagnostic*). The tip of the higher barb on the arrowhead is lower than the bottom of the tunic pleats, but higher than on varieties 2, 3, and 4. This die is paired with reverse die G.

There are 3 contemporary counterfeit obverse dies for 1787. All have stars that are lower on their left sides. The bottom-most arrows on the reverses are all 30° above the horizontal or higher (*diagnostic*) and the stem on the branch is cut, rather than ending with a leaf (*diagnostic*). All these counterfeits are R-7.

Obverse 1--The tunic has 7 pleats. The bow rests on the mound. The bow extends well away from the bowstring on either side of the bow handle. The Indian leans forward and his jaw juts out pronouncedly (*diagnostic*). There is no shoulder/neck line under the jaw, but there is one from his left shoulder. The arm holding the arrow bends back sharply at the wrist (*diagnostic*). The right side of the W in WEALTH ends 3/4 of the way towards the top and the E in WEALTH lacks the middle extension (*both diagnostic*). This die is paired with reverse die B.

Obverse 5--The tunic has 6 pleats. The bow rests on the Indian's foot. There is a tall, thick tuft of grass extending upward into the field near the toe of the Indian's right foot (*diagnostic*). The side of the tunic nearest the arm holding the arrow is an almost straight line from the bottom of the rightmost pleat to the indian's underarm (*diagnostic*). The top of the Indian's head is nearly flat. He has a hefty waist. The letters COM are very weakly struck and wear quickly. This die is paired with reverse dies I of 1787 and J of 1788.

Obverse 7--The tunic has 7 pleats. The bow ends near the top of the Indian's moccasin, and some weak marks run from the bottom of the bow to the mound just left of the Indian's foot (*diagnostic*). There are noticeable rust pits on the outer pleat to your left, below and just outside that pleat, and a larger one between the bottom of the strong part of the bow and the Indian's knee (*diagnostic*). The top barb on the arrowhead almost touches the outer pleat (*diagnostic*). The C of COMMON has a large serif that slants slightly toward the center of the letter and almost closes that letter, and the serif on the center bar of the E in WEALTH runs from the northwest to southeast (*both diagnostic*). This die is paired with reverse die H.

Reverses

The key attribution points are that the bottom-most arrows of all 3 varieties point well above the horizontal and the stem end is cut rather than having a leaf.

Reverse A--The Horned Eagle variety (*diagnostic*). The bottom-most arrow is almost horizontal, above the period, and extends slightly beyond the period (*diagnostic*). There are 5 leaves on the branch, 4 outside the talon and 1 inside. The wing-tip does not touch the leaf below. MAS, especially the MA, are widely spaced (*diagnostic*). There are 2 lines above the date. The lower is longer and thicker. The date is evenly spaced. None of the numerals in the date are high or low. This die is paired with obverse die 2.

Die states. This die exhibits a die break from the eagle's head through the left lower serif of the H above and

several areas of die rust. In early die states, the rust is most noticeable between the lines above the date and the M in MASSACHUSETTS and behind the eagle's head. In later die states it is noticeable in the fields and lettering, especially on the lower half of the coin. The die break is known in numerous die states. It begins as a short, diagonal crack, or nub, rising from the eagle's forehead just left and above of the eyeball. It then turns right as a horizontal crack and rises diagonally, enters the bottom of the H at the center of the left upright, exits at the juncture of the left upright and the lower left serif, and rises diagonally to a level even with the bottom of the H's crossbar. The die break then becomes thicker to the left as the die deteriorates. It first thickens below the H, then both above and below the H, and then again below the H. I have never seen an example of this variety without some vestige of the die break.

Reverse C--The bottom-most arrow is slightly below the horizontal and touches the period (*diagnostic*). There are 6 leaves on the branch, 5 outside the talon and 1 inside (as on most reverse dies for this year). The lone leaf inside the talon is close to the upper line above the date (*diagnostic*). The SS of MASSACHUSETTS are widely spaced (*diagnostic*). There are 2 lines above the date, with the lower being the heavier, longer on the left and shorter on the right. The 17 of the date are relatively widely spaced (*diagnostic*). The 8 is high, almost touching the lower line, and leans slightly to the left. This die is paired with obverse dies 2 (second use) and 4 (first use).

Die states. This die comes perfect. Late in its pairing with obverse die 4 it develops a small, weak break (really a buckling of the die) that extends from the rim at K-8:30 to the upper right serif in the letter M. This break is apparent on the earliest strikes with obverse die 2. Later, series of small die breaks extend from the rim just right of

the base of the first 7 in the date through the 7, 1, left end of the lower line over the date, and into the field where they stop just short of the M in MASSACHUSETTS. Eventually, this series of seemingly random small island-type breaks join into one longer break of varying thickness.

Reverse D--The bottom-most arrow is well below the horizontal and points below the period (*diagnostic*). There are 6 leaves on the branch, 5 outside the talon and 1 inside. The spiked tips on the second leaf atop the branch and the leaf at the end of the branch point toward each other (*diagnostic*). The single leaf inside the eagle's talon touches one of the tail feathers (*diagnostic*). There are two lines above the date, but they overlap and appear to be a single line except at the right end where the upper line is slightly longer than the lower. The date is evenly spaced and below the lines. The tops of the 7s, especially the first, are lower on the right, which makes the 8 look a little high. This die is paired with obverse die 4.

Die states. All but one I have seen have are perfect die states. The one exception had a short die break from the rim to the bottom left corner of the second 7. A second break (perhaps an extension of the first) begin about one-fourth the way up the right side of the diagonal and extends on a slight curve in the lower right field where it exits the rim just before the last S. [Eliasberg I, lot 88]

Reverse E--The bottom-most arrow is slightly above the horizontal and points at the period (*diagnostic*). There are 6 leaves on the branch, 5 outside the talon and 1 inside. A long spike exits from the branch between the leaf at the end of the stem and the leaf just below and almost reaches the wing tip (*diagnostic*). This spike shrinks as the die wears. CH and TTS are widely spaced (*diagnostic*). There are two lines above the date with the lower much

heavier. The date is spaced 17 87 and the 87 are high with the serif on the 7 touching the lower line. This die is paired with obverse die 2.

Die states. Known perfect. The die buckles early from the center through the right side of the upright of the final T to the rim. At first, this buckling is apparent as a slight swelling that becomes more pronounced as the die is used. Eventually the die breaks with a thin crack from the rim to the top of the second T and a thick crack (several die states) from the bottom of that T to the eagle's wing.

Reverse F--The Transposed Arrows Variety

(diagnostic). Unlike all other Massachusetts varieties, the eagle holds a leafed branch in its left talon and feathers in its right. There are 6 leaves on the branch, 5 above the talon and 1 below. The arrows are pretty tightly bunched with the bottom-most pointing at the inside of the outer feather on the wing well above its tip. The arrow closest to the eagle's knee touches or almost touches it. The tail feathers are closely bunched and their outer edges form almost straight lines **(diagnostic)**. The feather tip nearest the M in MASSACHUSETTS ends under the junction of the diagonals **(diagnostic)**. There is a doubled line above the date with the upper line being longer and slightly thicker. The date is more closely spaced than on any other 1787 reverse and the 8 is high and leans slightly left **(diagnostic)**. This die is paired with obverse die 2.

Note of warning. Very deceptive copies of this die exist. Many copies are electros in VF. Be sure you **look all around the edge** for any signs of a seam and for any sign of lead showing through the copper. We strongly encourage you to have this variety authenticated. Preferably, get the dealer to do it. If the dealer refuses, get a guarantee in writing that he or she will refund your

purchase price if the coin is not genuine. Then have the coin authenticated yourself.

Reverse G--The bottom-most arrow is slightly above horizontal and ends above the period. There is a engraver scratch that enters and exits the wing just opposite the third arrow from the bottom (*diagnostic*). The shaft of the topmost arrow is thick and separated from the shaft of the adjoining arrow (*diagnostic*). The branch has 6 leaves, 5 outside the talon and 1 inside. The 2 leaves on top of the branch and the leaf at the end of the branch all point up and their tips are almost aligned, with the leaf tip at the end of the branch being slightly low (*diagnostic*). A single bar covers the date which is spaced 17 8 7 (*diagnostic*). The top of the 1 is lower than the tops of the other numerals. This die is paired with obverse dies 2, 3, 6, and 8.

Reverse J--The bottom-most arrow is very, very slightly above the horizontal. The arrow points over, but ends just short of the period. The second arrow from the bottom is long and almost touches the final S (*diagnostic*). The branch has 6 leaves, 5 outside the talon and 1 inside. The branch ends in a double leaf (*diagnostic*). The first leaf below the branch almost touches the left foot of the M in MASSACHUSETTS (*diagnostic*). The leaf inside the talon points down vertically (*diagnostic*). There are two lines above the date and the top one is heavier (*diagnostic*). The 17 in the date are close, the 8 leans left and the serif of the second 7 just touches the line above (*diagnostic*). This die is paired with obverse die 4.

There are also three contemporary counterfeit dies which Ryder numbered. The reverses of all three have bottom-most arrows that are angled well above the horizontal and branch ends that have cut stems rather than leaves.

Reverse B--The bottom-most arrow has twin barbs and points well above the horizontal. The shaft of the topmost arrow curves left (*diagnostic*). The period lies just right of the lower curve of the final S (*diagnostic*). The tips of the 5 lower arrows lie close to the wing and form an almost straight line (*diagnostic*). The shafts above the eagle's talon are evenly spaced (*diagnostic*) which occasionally makes it easy to identify this die as the host coin for the 1788 CONNECTICUT 16.3-N. There are 4 leaves on the branch, all outside the talon. The end of the branch is a cut stem that lies just below the outside of the leftmost tail feather (*diagnostic*). Both the left side and right side of the tail form straight lines (*diagnostic*). The sides of the wide "V" of the tail formed by the tail feather tips are straight lines (*diagnostic*). The farthest lower leaf touches the wing tip (*diagnostic*) and the closer lower leaf ends midway between the feet of the M (*diagnostic*). There is a double line above the date with the lower longer and heavier. The date is pretty evenly spaced with the 1 leaning to the right and both 7's high (*diagnostic*). This die is paired with obverse die 1.

Reverse H--The bottom-most arrow is well above the horizontal and ends about 60 percent of the way between the wing tip and the period. There are 5 leaves on the branch, all outside the talon. The stem of the branch is thicker inside the talon than outside and ends left of and below the tip of the leftmost lower tail feather. The first 2 leaves above the branch are almost vertical and the first almost touches the eagle's knee (*diagnostic*). The first lower leaf points at the inside serif of the left upright of the M and the second lower leaf points at the outside serif of the right upright of that letter (*diagnostic*). CHU of MASSACHUSETTS are widely spaced as are the TS (*diagnostic*). There is a single line above the date. The date is spaced 1 7 87 (*diagnostic*), with the final 7 high

and touching the line (*diagnostic*). This die is paired with obverse die 7.

Reverse 1--The bottom-most arrow points well above the horizontal. The lower barb on the second bottom-most arrow touches the point of the arrow below, creating a line that joins the ends of these two arrows (*diagnostic*). This short line points at the wing tip. The period is distant from both the final S and the arrows and lies under and just to the right of the arrow point on the bottom-most arrow. There are 5 leaves on the branch, all outside the talon. The stem of the branch thickens and ends left and slightly below the tip of the leftmost tail feather. The three leaves above the branch are long and their tips are aligned (*diagnostic*). The SACH of MASSACHUSETTS are very weakly struck (*diagnostic*). The single line above the date is distant from the tail feathers. The evenly spaced numerals in the date crowd the line above, but do not touch it. All the numerals in the date are the same length (*diagnostic*). The 8 leans to the right. This die is paired with obverse die 5.



Obverse 2



Obverse 3



Obverse 4



Obverse 6



Obverse 8



Obverse 1



Obverse 5



Obverse 7



Reverse A



Reverse C



Reverse D



Reverse E



Reverse F



Reverse G



Reverse J



Reverse B



Reverse H



Reverse I

Massachusetts Coppers Rarity Estimates and Preliminary CC Information

By Mike Packard

Denomina- tion & Year	Variety	Rarity (10/96 est.)	Lowest in my CC (5)	Tough above & Comments
Half Cents				
1787	1-D	4+	AU	VF (Look for complete right leg)
	2-A	5	AU	EF
	3-A	5	AU	EF
	4-B	5+	MS	
	4-C	3-	MS	
	4-D	8	Holed	BS (all are keepers, if real)
	5-A	3+	MS	Look for very late die states
	6-A	6-	EF	VF (none known in MS)
	6-D	6-	EF	VF
1788	1-A	5	AU	EF
	1-B	3-	MS	
Cents				
1787	1-B	7+	AG	G (Look at 1788 Conn. 16.3-N)
	2-A	3-	MS	EF (Look for early horn-thin line)
	2-C	5	EF	VF (None known in MS)
	2-E	5	VF	VF (None known in MS)
	2-F	6+	VF	F
	2-G	7	G	G (Finest known is VF)
	3-G	3	MS	Look for variety w/o period
	4-C	5-	AU	EF (None known in MS)

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	4-D	4-	EF	EF (Look for reverse die break date to rim)
	4-J	7+	G	BS (4 known, finest is VF)
	5-I	7+	FR	F (Finest are VF)
	6-G	4	AU	EF
	7-H	7-	AU	AU
	8-G	6+	F	VG (Finest known is EF)
1788	1-D	3	MS	
	2-B	4	EF	EF
	3-A	4+	EF	EF
	3-E	4	EF	VF (None known in VF)
	4-G	4+	VF	VF
	6-N	3+	AU	VF
	7-M	5-	EF	VF
	8-C	3+	AU	EF
	9-M	6	F	F (None known in MS)
	10-L	3-	MS	AU
	11-C	5	EF	VF (None known in MS)
	11-E	4	EF	EF (None known in MS)
	11-F	5	VF	VF
	12-H	7+	G	G (Finest known is EF-)
	12-I	4	EF	VF (None known in MS)
	12-K	6-	F	F (Finest known is EF)
	12-M	3+	AU	VF (None known in MS)
	12-O	7+	G	BS (Finest known is VF)
	13-I	7+	VG	BS (Finest known is VF)
	13-N	4+	EF	VF
	14-J	8	VG	BS (2 known, 1 other reported)
	15-M	5-	EF	VF (None known in MS)
	16-M	5	VF	VF (Look for no grass at feet)
	17-I	7+	Holed	BS

The World Turned Upside Down

by Angel Pietri

"World Turned Upside Down" was the tune played by the British upon their surrender to the American forces under General Washington at Yorktown. It was an old British children's song known both in England and America. It very much reflected the irony of the situation as viewed from the eyes of the British military. Here are the lyrics:

If buttercups buzzed after the bee
 If boats were on land and churches on the sea
 If ponies rode men and if grass ate the cows
 If cats should be chased into holes by the mouse
 If mamas sold their babies to gypsies for half a crown
 If summer were spring and the other way round
 Then all the world would be upside down

The title of this tune also served as the inspiration for the book "Turning the World Upside Down" by John Tebbel. It is a good, yet concise discussion of the American Revolution stripped of the all too common glorification of the events that took place and written by a journalism scholar. It does portray all the ironies of the war and its unpopularity among the people whose enthusiasm for the cause quickly faded. Neither the Americans nor the British generals very much cared for the war they felt forced to fight. It presents the participants as the flawed people they were, and the way in which the American army kept narrowly avoiding total destruction through the determination of a few leaders, better knowledge of the geography, British blunders, and luck in what may have been the first guerrilla war fought in modern times. The Americans, with their "hit and run" style, simply outlasted the British's will to continue fighting a type of war they were not used to. The title very much fits the book.

The whole irony of the situation at Yorktown for the British is illustrated by the events surrounding the surrender ceremony. At the time, an important part of military etiquette called for the surrendering army to be allowed to march out to stack its weapons while playing an "enemy" tune as a show of respect. In exchange,

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the losers were allowed to fly their flag and regimental colors. For a victorious general to refuse this request was considered a high insult. The previous year, after a siege of several weeks at Charleston, South Carolina, General Lincoln surrendered to the British. At that time, he was refused these honors, and had to march out with their colors cased and playing an American tune, an act which deeply offended Washington and the Americans. After the British surrender at Yorktown, Washington made sure that the British were accorded the same courtesy, and added to the surrender articles a similar demand on the British. He then sent Colonel Laurens, who had fought along Gen. Lincoln at Charleston, as commissioner to negotiate terms of surrender with Cornwallis' commissioner, Major Ross. The following conversation was reported to have ensued between Laurens and Ross:

Ross: "This is a harsh article."

Laurens: "Which article"

Ross: "The troops shall march out with colors cased and drums beating a British or German march."

Laurens: "Yes, sir, it's a harsh article."

Ross: "Then, Colonel Laurens, if that is your opinion, why is it here?"

*Laurens: "Your question compels an observation which I would have gladly suppressed. You seem to forget, sir, that I was a capitulant at Charleston, where General Lincoln, after a brave defense of six weeks in open trenches by a very inconsiderable garrison against the British army and fleet... and when your lines of approach were within pistol shot of the field works, was refused any other terms for his gallant garrison than marching out with colors cased and drums **not** beating a German or a British march."*

Ross: "But Lord Cornwallis did not command at Charleston."

Laurens: "There, sir, you extort another declaration. It is not the individual that is here considered. It is the nation. That remains an article or I cease to be a commissioner."

At the actual surrender ceremony, in another disrespectful act, Lord Cornwallis, claiming illness, did not present himself. He sent his subordinate, General O'Hara to surrender sword. O'Hara then

attempted to turn in his sword to Rochambeau, saying “*Well, my old enemy, let us consider this another incident in the thousand years of war between our countries.*” To this, Mathieu Dumas, Rochambeaus’ aide, answered: “*You are mistaken, sir, the commander-in-chief of our army is on your right*” pointing to Washington. When presented with the sword, Washington replied: “*Never from such a good hand.*” He then indicated that O’Hara should present it instead to General Lincoln, his second in command. Revenge at last for the humiliation at Charleston!

The book is published by Orion Books, New York. I highly recommend it to anyone interested in the period.



New Jersey Copper Research Ideas

by Dennis P. Wierzba

Are the center dots on some NJ coppers the method of a single die sinker or several? Which varieties have center dots? From CNL TN-56 (5/76, p.539-40), Jim Spilman has studied photos and suggests center dots on v, gg, i, dd d, 5, Z, Y, T, L and J and possibly on aa, c, t, g, y and P. These thoughts should be verified with actual coins.

Can a new minting connection be made by large (around 29mm) and heavy planchets (greater than 158 grains)? This would apply to 37-f and 48-f for example. Are there any other size/weight combinations?

List, through careful measurement, each die’s diameter or its lower bound (planchet size on specimens where the design exceeds the planchet). This concept was first developed by Michael Hodder. He measured the J reverse at 30mm. Many J reverses are on planchets under 28mm with the exception of some 14-J and overstruck 34-J.

Is there some pattern in the book turn NJ’s?

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The logical model for striking NJ's would be to keep the same dies in the press until one failed. This model might apply to the many R-1's from Morristown and a few from Rahway. If the minting equipment was being moved, the dies would be removed from the press. Since there are many die marriages, other reasons must exist.

A number of no coulter varieties are very rare and may be the only use of a die. Were these made near the time of the copper panic (not 1786)?

How can one reasonably estimate the number of surviving NJ'S?

How do you define 'Choice'? Wouldn't a true condition census of choice VF, choice XF and choice UNC NJ's make sense? (*Editor's note: We'll let Dennis be the referee when the shooting starts.*)

Is there a difference in the mint location from the quality of overstriking? High quality overstrikes are 56 to 58-n, 17-J, K and b. Poor quality are 70 to 73.

Is the 65-u the last Morristown copper?



Volunteers needed

Volunteers needed to help in distributing the soon to be released book on Vermont Coppers by Tony Carlotto. Anyone willing to help, contact Dennis Wierzba.

NJ COPPERS CONDITION CENSUS			J.GRIFFEE REVISIONS INCLUDE:
146 VARIETIES LESS THE ST. PATRICKS			11-H,12-I,15-U,16-J,18-J,18-N,19-M,22-P,24-R,27-j
REVISION 5			34-v,35-J,36-J,37-X,38-b,40-b,41-c,42-c,44-c,45-d
PAGE 1 OF 6			47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h
MARIS	RARITY	CC GRADES	3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C
1-A		UNC(JWG)-3XF(SBY,N,HERITAGE-93 SALE)-MANY VF	
2-B		AU(JWG)-3AU(N)-XF+(P)-XF+(LEX:B&M:1-94)-OTHERS IN XF40	
3-C	6+	UNC(MARIS)-UNC(ANA 76)-AU(WC)-AU(TERRANOVA)-AU(PARMALEE-TEN EYCK)-XF(EC)	
4-C	8	XF+(WC-FCC BOYD-TROSKY-RYDER)-VF(GROVES-GARETT 80-CROSBY)-VF(ROPER)	
4 1/2-pp	9	G/VG	
5-C	8	UNC(EC)-AG(ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION)	
5-C	4	AU(JWG)-AU(AUGUST)-XF+(GIBBONS)-XF(YALE)-XF(P)-XF(WIERZBA)-VF+(N)	
6-D	1	UNC(EC)-AU(P)-AU(AUGUST)-XF+(T)-XF+(WIERZBA)-XF	
7-C	9	?ONE KNOWN	
7-E	7	XF+(P)-VF+(N)-VG-TWO OTHERS	
8-F	7	XF+(R)-XF(JWG-EC)-VG(GOUDGE/BREEN PLATE COIN)-VG	
8 1/2-C	8	VF(T)-F(JWG)-F(EC)	
9-G	7+	VF(EC)-F(EC)-F(O)-VG(NJHS)-?(NY COLLECTION)	
10 1/2-C	9	F+	
10-G	6+	AU+(WC-S)-XF(EC)-XF(NJHS)-VF+(HG)-VF(R. AUGUST)-VF(B&M:3-90)	
10-h	7	UNC(N-EC?)-XF(EC:CNL 75)-VF+(O)-VF(ANA MARIS PLATE)-F+(EC)-VG(NJHS)	
10-gg	8	XF-VG	
10-oo	9	F/VF	
11-G	9		
11-H	6-	VF+(HG)-VF+(EC)-VF+(EC)-VF+(EC)-VF+(WC)-VF+(FOREMAN)-VF+(R. AUGUST)-VF+	
11 1/2-G	7	VF(NJHS)-F/VF(HG)-F(P)-F(S)-VG(ANS)-VG(PARMALEE-DIETZ/CRAIG-EC-WIERZBA)	
11-hh	9	G(WC)	
12-G	5	UNC-AU(S-O-SIBONI)-AU(R)-XF+/AU(LUSTIG)-VF(N)-2VF	
12-I	5	AU(WC)-XF(SFPL90)-VF+(FOREMAN)-VF(BARNES)-VF(T)-VF(SIBONI)-VF	
13-J	6	UNC-AU(JWG)-XF-VF-VF-VF	
14-J	1	UNC(EC)-UNC(BAREFORD)-AU-AU-AU-AU	
15-J	2	UNC(EC)-XF+(FRONTENAC-JPL)-XF(SPINK97-WIERZBA)-XF(T)-XF(EC)-XF(SIBONI)	
15-L	3	UNC(JWG)-AU(STICKNEY)-AU(N-SFPL89)-XF+(NJ COLL.)-XF(T)-VF+(HG)	
15-T	4	UNC(BUSHNELL-ELIASBERG)-UNC(MILLS-BAREFORD)-AU+(RES-SIBONI)-AU(LUSTIG)-2AU	
15-U	5+	VF35(GROVES-DOUGLAS)-VF35(WC)-3:VF35(EC)-VF25(O)-VF25(A. PIETRI)	
16-d	7+	VF-F(NJHS)-G-? (FOUR KNOWN)	
16-J	6-	XF(EC)-XF(EC)-VF+(EC)-VF+-VF(WC)-7VF's	
16-L	1	4-UNC-2AU	
16-S	9	VF(REFER TO THE CNL(5-76,p.554) ARTICLE	
17-J	4	VF+(P)-VF+(FRONTENAC-JPL)-VF+(HG)-VF+(SHERR)-VF+(SIBONI)-VF+	
17-K	3	AU-XF+(JWG-SIBONI)-XF(JWG)-XF(RES-JPL)-XF-5VF	
17-b	3	AU(JWG)-AU(FRONTENAC-EC)-AU(JWG)-XF(T-SIBONI)-2XF(JPL)	
18-J	5+	AU(JWG-EC)-AU(MILLS-EC)-VF+(H.DEATS-SIBONI)-3VF+(EC)-VF+(N)-VF+(AUGUST)	

NJ COPPERS CONDITION CENSUS 146 VARIETIES LESS THE ST. PATRICKS REVISION 5			J.GRIFFEE REVISIONS INCLUDE: 11-H,12-I,15-U,16-J,18-J,18-N,19-M,22-P,24-R,27-j 34-v,35-J,36-J,37-X,38-b,40-b,41-c,42-c,44-c,45-d 47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h 3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C
PAGE 2 OF 6			
MARIS	RARITY	CC GRADES	
18-L	9	VG(UNCONFIRMED BUT POSSIBLY 2 OTHERS EXIST)	
18-M	1	UNC-UNC-UNC-AU-XF-XF	
18-N	5+	XF+(CRAIG)-XF(EC)-VF+(WIDOCK)-VF(NJ COLL)-VF+(EC)-VF+(WIERZBA)	
19-M	5	AU(EC)-XF(GARRETT-EC)-XF(PIETRI)-VF+(WC)-VF+-VF+-22VF's	
20-N	4	UNC(EC)-AU-XF+-XF-XF-XF	
21-N	2	UNC(MILLS)-AU-XF-XF-XF-XF	
21-O	5	UNC(EC)-XF+(O)-XF(P)-2XF(EC)-VF+(GRIFFEE-ISH)-VF+(T)-VF+(N)-OTHERS(VF)	
21-P	5	UNC(MILLS)-UNC(SPENCE)-UNC(WINSOR)-AU-AU(ELIASBERG)-XF-XF	
21-R	7-	VF(WC)-VF/F(GARETT-S10-B4)-F/VF(R.AUGUST)-F(M.RINGO)-VG(O)-VG(HG-LYMAN)	
21 1/2-R	8	VF(WESTERN COLLECTION)-G(P)	
22-P	7-	VF-VF-VF-F-F-4VG's	
23-P	2	UNC-AU-XF-XF-XF-XF	
23-R	3	UNC(TAYLOR)-UNC(EC-HG)-UNC(PARMALEE)-XF+(G.J.BAUER)-XF+(BAREFORD)-XF+(JPL)-XF+	
23 1/2-R	7+	VF+(N)-CRAIG ESTATE COIN(VG)-WC(?) -CONN. COLLECTION(?)	
24-I	8	VF(FOREMAN)-VG-6/G-4(HG)	
24-M	7+	XF(EC)-F/VG(EC)-VG(R.MOORE)-VG(MARYLAND COLL.)-G	
24-P	2	UNC-AU-AU(FOREMAN LOT 1361)-3 XF+	
24-Q	7+	XF+-F-2VG(P,HG): FOUR TRACED	
24-R	5	UNC(EC-KING)-UNC(R.AUGUST)-XF(JWG)-11VF/VF+'s	
25-S	5+	XF-VF+-VF+-VF-F-F	
26-d	8	VF(MULTI-STRIKE)-VG/F(HOLE)	
26-S	5	XF-VF+-VF+-VF-VF-VF	
27-j	6+	VF+(O)-VF+(T)-VF(WC)-VF(T.MADIGAN)-F(JPL)-F(ANS)	
27-S	5	AU-XF-XF-VF(DENT)-F-F	
28-I	3	UNC-XF+(T-SFPL90)-XF-XF-XF-XF	
28-S	5	UNC-XF+-XF-VF-VF-F	
29-L	4	AU-VF+-VF-F+-F-F-F	
29 1/2-L	9	?(ONE KNOWN)	
30-L	3	UNC-AU-VF+-VF-VF-VF	
31-L	2	UNC-AU-AU-XF-XF-XF	
32-T	1	UNC-AU-AU-XF-XF-XF	
33-U	4+	AU+-XF+(JWG)-XF(JWG)-XF(FRONTENAC:153)-VF+-VF+	
34-J	3	AU-VF-VF-VF-VF-VF	
34-V	6	AU(EC)-XF(PICKER(EC)-XF(R.AUGUST)-VF+(McGRATH)-VF(M.WIERZBA)-VF(WC)-2VF	
35-J	6	XF(EC)-VF(EC)-VF(NJ COLL.)-VF(S)-F+(R.AUGUST)-F+(D. WIERZBA): NOTE: 6	
35-W	7+	XF(NJHS)-VF/F(EC)-F(R.SIBONI)-F(WC)-VG(MARYLAND COLLECTOR): SEE NOTE 7	
36-J	7-	UNC(EC)-VF-VF(WC)-F+(EC)-3Fs	
37-J	5	XF-XF-VF-VF-VF-VF	

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PAGE 3 OF 6			47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h
MARIS	RARITY	CC GRADES	3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C
37-X	7-	VF(O)-F+(MILLS-WC)-F+(HG)-F+(S1-93)-F(R.AUGUST)	
37-Y	4	AU(S)-XF-VF-F-VG-VG-VG	
37-f	4	UNC-XF-VF+-3(VF)	
38-L	9	VF	
38-Y	4	UNC-XF+-XF-VF+(TOM MADIGAN-C4)-VF-VF-VF	
38-Z	4	UNC(JWG-EC)-XF(S-EC)-XF(N)-VF+(JPL)-VF+-VF+(T)	
38-a	4	AU-AU-XF-5VF's	
38-b	6	AU(HG)-VF+(WC)-VF(WC)-VF(BARNES-ISH)-VF(S)-F(EC)-F(WC)	
38-c	3	AU(T)-AU(HWB-EC)-XF(O)-VF+(S)-VF+(J.ROCK-FPL#9)-VF	
39-a	2	UNC-AU-AU 6XF's	
40-b	5+	AU(EC)-XF(EC)-XF(EC)-XF(HG-DAMAGED)-VF(SHEER)-VF(WESTERN COLLECTOR)	
41-t	5+	AU+(EC)-AU+(EC)-XF(EC)-XF(R.AUGUST)-XF(FOREMAN)-VF+(N)-VF+(WC)	
42-c	5+	VF+(WC)-VF+(TRIPLE STRUCK-EC)-VF-3VF(EC)	
42 1/2-c	9	VG(NOTED MARYLAND COLLECTOR)	
43-d	1	UNC-UNC-AU-XF-XF-XF	
43-Y	4	XF(HG)-XF(EC)-VF(BUELL ISH-C4)-VF-VF-VF	
44-c.1	7-	XF(EC)-VF+(WC)-F(HG)-F(R.AUGUST)-2VG(BOTH ANS)	
44-d	4	XF-XF-XF-XF-XF-VF	
45-d	5+	XF(T)-VF+(N)-VF(ISH-BARNES)-VF(HG)-VF(WC)-F+(WILLIAMS-GRIFFEE)	
45-e	5	AU-XF-XF-VF-VF-VF	
46-e	1	UNC(STEINBERG)-UNC(EC)-AU(S5-75)-AU(S6-75)-AU(HWB)-AU(LUSTIG)-XF+	
47-e	6-	AU(EC)-VF+(EC)-VF(BARNES-MOORE)-VF(EC)-VF(EC)-VF(MASS.COLL.)	
47 1/2-e	8	VF(EC)-VG(NOTED WESTERN COLLECTION)	
48-X	7+	VF(AUERBACH-JPL)-VF(EC-O/S GEORGE III)-F(EC:FORGOTTEN COIN)-VG(S)	
48-f	3	AU+-AU-VF+-VF+-VF+-VF+	
48-g	1	UNC(EC)-UNC(N)-AU+(F)-AU(JWG)-AU(SFPL2)-AU(S12-93)	
49-f	5	AU-VF-VF-VF-VF-VF	
50-f	3	UNC(JWG-HG)-UNC(MILLS)-VF-VF-VF-VF	
51-g	6	UNC(FRONTENAC)-XF+(WC)-XF-XF(ROGER MOORE)-XF-XF	
52-i	3	UNC(EC)-UNC(ELIASBERG)-AU-AU-XF-XF-XF	
53-j	4-	UNC-UNC(BUSHNELL)-AU-XF-XF-XF	
54-k	3	UNC-AU-AU-AU-AU-AU (B&M:9-95 SALE:LOT 1822)	
55-l	5	UNC(MILLS)-UNC(EARLE)-XF+-XF-VF+(FRONTENAC)-VF+	
55-m	4	AU-3(XF)-2VF+	
56-n	1	3UNC's-AU-AU(LUSTIG)-2XF+(BOTH O's)	
57-n	6+	UNC(R.AUGUST)-VF/EF(EC)-VF(EC)-F+(EC)-F+(JWG)-F+(EC-MARIS PLATE)	
58-n	5	AU-AU-XF+(JPL)-XF-XF-XF-XF	
59-a	5	XF+-XF-XF-XF-VF-VF	
60-p	4-	AU+-AU-4VF+	

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REVISION 5			34-v,35-J,36-J,37-X,38-b,40-b,41-c,42-c,44-c,45-d
PAGE 4 OF 6			47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h
MARIS	RARITY	CC GRADES	3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C
61-p	5	AU-VF(T)-VF-VF-VF-VF	
62-q	1	3-UNC's-AU(S5-74 SALE)-AU(ELIASBERG)-XF-XF	
62-r	8	F(EC)-F/VG (TWO KNOWN)	
621/2-r	9	VF	
63-q	1	UNC-UNC-AU-AU-AU-AU	
63-r	5	XF+(N)-XF(T)-VF+(NN54SALE)-VF-VF-VF	
63-s	1	UNC(BUSHNELL)-UNC(N)-UNC(HERITAGE:FALL88)-AU)JWG)-XF+-XF+(O)	
64-t	1	UNC(HG)-XF+(NJHS)-XF+-XF+-XF-XF	
64-u	5+	UNC-VF/XF-VF/XF-VF-VF-VF(NJHS)	
64 1/2-r	9	UNIQUE AS STRUCK(UNC)	
65-u	3	UNC-XF+-XF-XF-VF+-VF+	
66-u	7+	XF+(NJHS)-VF+-VF+-G(WC)-G(PEDIGREE UNKNOWN)	
66-v	5+	UNC-AU-AU-AU-XF-XF	
67-v	1	UNC-UNC-AU+-AU-AU-AU	
68-w	5	AU+(UNC)-XF-VF+-VF+-VF-VF	
69-w	8	G(JWG)-FAIR(WC)	
70-x	7-	VF-VF-F-VG-VG-G	
71-y	6+/6	AU+(EC)-VF+(EC)-VF+(R.AUGUST)-VF(EC)-VF(WC)-VF	
72-z	5	XF-XF-XF-XF-VF-VF	
72 1/2-aa	9	F/VF(ONE KNOWN)	
73-aa	5-	UNC-XF+(HG)-4(XF+:DR.HAROLD SMITH)-XF(HG)-XF-XF-VF(T)-OTHERS VF	
73 1/2-aa	8	F(EC)-F	
74-bb	6	VF+(WC)-VF+(FRONTENAC)-VF+(T)-VF+(WC)-VF(HG)-VF(O)	
75-bb	4	UNC(STICKNEY:330-NN60:395)-AU-AU-XF+-XF-XF	
76-cc	7+	VF+(HG)-VF+(WC)-VG/G-? (4 KNOWN)	
77-dd	2	UNC(78-dd)-AU(77-dd)-AU(LUSTIG,77-dd)AU(771/2-dd)-XF+(3)	
79-ee	8	AU-G	
80-ff	9	F/G	
81-ll	8	VG/AG-VG/POOR-FAIR (3 KNOWN)	
82-hh		delete	
83-ii	7-	XF+(NJHS)-F(JWG)-F(T)-VG/F(FLOIDA SPEC-EC)-G-G(OTHERS AT THIS LEVEL)	
84-kk	8	VG(S-O-EC)-VG(WC)	
85-nn	9	F:PROVENANCE UNKNOWN (ONE KNOWN)	

<p>NJ COPPERS CONDITION CENSUS</p> <p>146 VARIETIES LESS THE ST. PATRICKS</p> <p>REVISION 5</p> <p>PAGE 5 OF 6</p>	<p>J.GRIFFEE REVISIONS INCLUDE:</p> <p>11-H,12-I,15-U,16-J,18-J,18-N,19-M,22-P,24-R,27-j</p> <p>34-v,35-J,36-J,37-X,38-b,40-b,41-c,42-c,44-c,45-d</p> <p>47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h</p> <p>3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C</p>
<p>COMMENTS AND ABBREVIATIONS:</p> <p>1.ABBREVIATIONS USED ABOVE:JWG-GARRETT 80 SALE;N-NORWEB I;P-PICKER (STACKS 1984); HG-HENRY GARRETT (B&M:1992); T-TAYLOR (B&M:1987);EC-NOTED EASTERN COLLECTION); O-OEHSNER (STACKS:1988); RES (SACCONE SALE OF H.RESCIGNO: B&M-1989; NJHS- NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION WHICH HOUSES THE FREDERICK CANFIELD COLLECTION OF 109 VARIETIES; SBY-SEABEY PLATE COIN OF A ST. PATRICK HALFPENNY FROM THE COINS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND:SEABEY-6568:1984 PUBLICATION;S-DR.SPIRO(SCHULMAN:1955).</p> <p>2. OVERSTRIKES ON NJ's OCCUR ON: 17,19,34V,35J,46-e,48,56,58,70,71,72,73, and 78.</p> <p>3.BROCKAGES OCCUR ON TWO OBVERSES:24 & 72 AND FOUR REVERSES: T,U,e & i.</p> <p>4. ONE OF THE NEW INTERESTING COINS TO COME ON THE MARKET RECENTLY WAS THE SCOTT BARNES 46-e O/S ON A NJ MARIS 27-S. INTERESTINGLY, THE DIE STATE OF THE OBVERSE IS ABOUT MID-LIFE ON THIS LATE RAHWAY/ELIZABETHTOWN UNDERTYPE. THEREFORE, THE MARIS 46-e IS UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE LONGEST LIVING DIE MARRIAGES IN THIS SERIES ALONG WITH MARIS 56-n.</p> <p>5. THE SPINK 97: 35: 15-J IS A NICE XF40 OBVERSE XF45 REVERSE CURRENTLY IN THE D. WIERZBA COLLECTION. THE COIN WAS VIEWED AT THE ANA: NY AND IS SUPERIOR TO THE TAYLOR COIN.</p> <p>6. THE NEW 48-X DISCOVERY BY MARK AUERBACH IS A FRESH NEW DISCOVERY IN THE NEW JERSEY SERIES. AS THE PHOTO MAY INDICATE IN THE SUMMER 1997 C4 NEWSLETTER, THIS IS A DIE MARRIAGE IN WHICH THE OBVERSE IS IN TOTAL DIE FAILURE AND THE SHARPNESS GRADING IS DONE BY EXAMINATION OF THE REVERSE ONLY. IN GENERAL, ALL NEOPHYTE COLLECTORS ALWAYS PROCEED COLLECTING WITH PERFECTION, BUT EVENTUALLY LEARN THE DIE FAILURES OF CERTAIN VARIETIES AND ADJUST ACCORDINGLY WITH THEIR COLLECTIONS. THE REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THIS SPECIMEN IS THAT IT IS NOT OVERSTRUCK OR DOUBLE/TRIPLE STRUCK OVER A HOST COIN. THE OBLITERATION OF THE MARIS X REVERSE WITH THE TWO EASTERN COLLECTION COINS AND THE LOW GRADE OF THE DISCOVERY SPIRO COIN PREVENTED ANY REAL DIE SEQUENCING METHODOLOGIES OF OBVERSE 48 AND REVERSE X UNTIL THIS DISCOVERY COIN. SINCE OBVERSE 48 IS BASICALLY PERFECT WITH 48-g, THE ENTIRE OMISSION OF 48-X WAS PRODUCED AFTER THE LIFE OF REVERSE g BASED ON THE VIEWING ALL KNOWN 48-X's. WHAT WAS NOT KNOWN WAS THAT THE ENTIRE LIFE OF 48-X WAS STRUCK "BEFORE" 37-X. SINCE PRIOR TO THIS COIN, THE X REVERSE WAS NEVER AS STRONG AS WITH ANY 37-X EXAMPLE. WITH THE 37-X DIE MARRIAGE, X IS ALWAYS WEAK AND GHOSTED-OUT. THE DIE SEQUENCE IS THEREFORE 48-g/48-X/37-X WITHOUT ANY REAL OVERLAPPING BASED OF COURSE ON THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VERY LOW POPULATIONS OF BOTH 37-X AND 48-X.</p> <p>SINCE I HAVE A COUPLE OF EXTRA MINUTES ON THIS METHODOLOGY LETS EXPAND MADIGAN'S 37 OBVERSE DIE STATES. WHEN VIEWING FOR EXAMPLE BAREFORD:154 WE SEE A STRONG NOVA AND YET A MARIS f REVERSE IN A TERMINAL STATE. SINCE HIS LAST THREE DIE STATES ALL INVOLVE 37-f WE CAN EXPAND THIS WHEN VIEWING OEHSNER:1277 TO FRONTENAC:161 (37-Y) AND TO FRONTENAC:160 (37-X). THE EMISSION SEEMS 37-J/37-Y/37-f THEN 37-f/37-X AND FINALLY 37-X WITH OBLITERATION OF NOVA BEING THE MAIN METHODOLOGICAL CLUE TO THE SEQUENCE. THE HODDER CLASSIFICATION OF LATE RAHWAY/ELIZABETHTOWN TO 37-X FITS NICELY ON BOTH ENDS INVOLVING THE DEATH OF 48-g TO 48-X AND THE DIE SEQUENCING EXERCISE ABOVE FOR MARIS OBVERSE 37.</p>	

<p>NJ COPPERS CONDITION CENSUS 146 VARIETIES LESS THE ST. PATRICKS REVISION 5</p> <p>PAGE 6 OF 6</p>	<p>J.GRIFFEE REVISIONS INCLUDE: 11-H,12-I,15-U,16-J,18-J,18-N,19-M,22-P,24-R,27-j 34-v,35-J,36-J,37-X,38-b,40-b,41-c,42-c,44-c,45-d 47-e,51-g,57-n,64-u,66-v,71-y,74-bb,21-O,10-G,10-h 3-C,4-C,21-R,5-C</p>
<p>COMMENTS AND ABBREVIATIONS:</p> <p>7. A FIFTH EXAMPLE OF 35-W WAS LOCATED BY H.GARRETT AT THE 97 NYC ANA SHOW. IT NOW RESIDES IN THE PROMINANT NJ COLLECTION OF ROGER SIBONI WHICH CAN NOW BE CLASSIFIED AS ONE OF THE FINEST COLLECTIONS ON NEW JERSEY COPPERS.</p> <p>8. THE MOST IMPORTANT OVERSTRIKE REPORTED IN THIS REVISION IS THE D.WIERZBA 65-u O/S ON A 1721 GEORGE I HALF PENCE. THE JURY IS STILL OUT IF THE HOST COIN IS A GENUINE OR CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT 1721 GEORGE I ISSUE. NEVERTHELESS THE ISSUE OPENS UP THE POSSIBILITY THAT 65-u MAY POSSIBLY BE A LATE RAHWAY/ELIZABETHTOWN ISSUE SINCE THIS IS THE ONLY REPORTED O/S MORRISTOWN ISSUE. THE CURRENT ACCEPTABLE THEORY THAT SOME TRANSFER OF PLANCHETS DID OCCUR ON OCCASION BETWEEN THE MINTS DOES NOT SEEM LIKELY HERE IN THIS SITUATION TO THIS WRITER. THE ONLY REASON I CAN OFFER IS ONLY DUE TO THE SINGULAR OCCURANCE OF A MORRISTOWN OVERSTRIKE ISSUE AND ALSO THE PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED HOST COIN BEING A 1721 GEORGE I HALF PENCE. SINCE, IN MY OPINION, THERE WAS NEVER ANY REAL EVIDENCE TO LINK 64/65/66-u WITH MORRISTOWN SO THEIR RE-CLASSIFICATION TO LATE RAHWAY/ELIZABETHTOWN ALONG WITH 66-v AND 67-v IS OF A HIGHER PROBABILITY. OVER THE SHORT TERM A SECOND LOOK OF THESE SO-CALLED MORRISTOWN ISSUES IS IN ORDER.</p>	

A Quick Guide to the Identification of Vermont Coppers

by Jim Rosen with the collaboration of Tony Carlotto

Ryder No.	Obverse	Reverse	Quick ID Feature
1 1785 R-6	Vernon Auctori 26	Immune Columbia Z	Immune Columbia Reverse
2 1785 R-2	Landscape Vermonts 1	Stella. Quarta. Decima Concave Rays A	Sun Ray points to period after RES
3 1785 R-5	Landscape Vermonts 2	Stella. Quarta. Decima Concave Rays B	Sun points to right of period after RES
4 1785 R-4	Landscape Vermontis 3	Stella. Quarta. Decima Concave Rays C	Vermontis
6 1786 R-2	Landscape Vermontensium 4	Stella. Quarta. Decima Pointed Rays D	Sun Ray points between E & S of RES 7 trees in obv. hills
7 1786 R-3	Landscape Vermontensium 5	Stella. Quarta. Decima Pointed Rays E	Point of plow above 1 in date; sun ray points to S of RES; 8 trees in obv.
8 1786 R-4	Landscape Vermontensium 6	Stella. Quarta. Decima Pointed Rays E	Point of plow above 7 in date sun ray points to S of RES double punched 1 in date 9 trees (small one on left end)
9 1786 R-2	Bust Right Auctori Vermon 7	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty F	Baby Head
10 1786 R-3	Bust Left Vernon Auctori 8	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty G	N in Vermon distant from head Colon after N & I on obverse Arm & staff on rev. not doubled

11 1786 R-3	Bust Left Vernon Auctori 9	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty H	N in Vernon close to head Colon after N on obverse Arm & staff on rev. doubled
12 1787 R-3	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 11	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty K	Unpunctuated obv. & rev. legend; Shield touches line Die break above head on rev.
13 1787 R-1	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 17	Britan nia Seated Liberty V	Britannia on reverse Legend and date always weak
14 1787 R-2	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty K	Dot after N & I on obv.; compact obv. Legend; die break on rev. above head; shield touches line
15 1787 R-6+	Bust Left Vernon Auctori 9	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty I	Large die break obliterates date only 1787 Bust Left
16 1788 R-1	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 15	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty S	Single dot above obv. head Breast plate covered with dots Curved single exergue line
17 1788 R-4	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 14	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty S	N of Vernon close to head curved exergue line; obv. & rev. legends unpunctuated
18 1788 R-5	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 19	Et Lib Inde Seated Liberty X	Vernon widely spaced; bust far left, breast plate w/ dots; vertical die break bisects obverse *Et Lib* *Inde reverse
19 1788 R-5	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 13	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty L	Dot after N & I on Obv.; widely spaced obv. Legend; wide evenly spaced date; single line
20 1788 R-3	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty L	As R-19 except for compact obverse legend
21 1788 R-5	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty R	Dot after N & I on obv.; compact obv. legend; 17 low, 88 high large scroll at bottom of shield
22 1788 R-5	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty Q	Dot after N & I on obv.; 7 is low Hand points to D; Inde is wide Double, parallel exergue lines

23	1788 R-3	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty O	Dot after N & I on obv.; wide evenly spaced date; converging double exergue lines to right
24	1788 R-3	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 16	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty S	Cross after N & I; obv. die break at neck; curved exergue lines; unpunctuated reverse
25	1788 R-2	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 16	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty U	Crosses in obv. & rev. legends obv. die break at neck; single exergue line; Inde+ Et. Lib+
26	1788 R-6	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 16	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty T	Crosses in obv. & rev. legends Large die break on rev.; double exergue lines; Inde+ Et. Lib+
27	1788 R-1	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 18	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty T	Obv. head similar to R-13; dot after N on obv. & * after I on obv. Inde*Et Lib*
28	1788 R-5+	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 21	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty U	* after N & before A on obv.; die break bisects obv.; single line Inde+ Et. Lib+
29	1788 R-5	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 22	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty U	Curved die break on obv. over forehead to OR; * before & after Vernon and Auctori
30	1788 R-6-	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 23	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty S	Backwards "c" in Auctori Obv. bust poorly struck curved exergue lines
31	1788 R-4	Bust Right Georgius III Rex 24	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty U	Georgius III Rex obv. legend Inde+ Et. Lib+
32	1787 R-7+	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 12	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty K	Unpunctuated widely spaced obv. legend; shield touches line Die break above liberty's head
33	1788 R-8	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 21	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty Y	* after N & * before A on obv.; I in Auctori over chest; B touches shield
34	1787 R-8	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty J	Dot after N & I on obv.; seated liberty high; bottom of shield has fancy scroll

35 1788 R-7-	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 20	Et Lib Inde Seated Liberty X	Bust is centered unlike R-18 "A" almost touches head *Et Lib* *Inde
36 1788 R-6	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty P	Dot after N & I; evenly spaced date; large curl at bottom of shield; hand points to E
37 1788 R-7+	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty M	Dot after N & I on obv.; date spaced 1 788; top line of double exergue line is thicker
38 1788 R-7+	Bust Right Vernon Auctori 10	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty N	Dot after N & I on obv.; date crowded to right; hand points to rt. side of D; single exergue line
39 1788 R-8	Bust Right Auctori Connec 25	Inde Et Lib Seated Liberty U	Auctori Connec, Conn M. 1-I Inde+ Et. Lib+

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